

Restricted and Prohibited Items List – Inpatient Units

Prohibited items include:

- Alcohol and drugs or substances not prescribed (including illicit and legal highs)
- Fire hazard items (flammable liquids, matches, incense)
- Material that incites violence or racial/cultural/religious/gender hatred
- Material that incites self-harm
- Metal clothes hangers
- Laser pens
- Medicines (unless agreed that the patient can hold such medication)
- Super Glue or similar epoxy / thiocyanate based adhesives
- Bladed articles, firearms and other weapons including replicas and homemade or manufactured items (items with intent, and designed to inflict harm)
- Cash exceeding the amount specified in Trust Policy
- No illegal Pornographic material
- Tobacco and tobacco products (this can be stored as per policy but not ingested)
- Explosives, inflammable liquids or substances or other ignition sources

Restricted items include:

- Alcohol based aftershaves, perfumes, polishes, toiletries etc.
- Energy drinks
- Polythene and plastic bags
- Chewing gum, plasticine, clay *(prohibited with secure and CAMHS services)
- Electronic or chargeable vapes
- DVD's, games or CD's with an over 18 certificate
- Adhesives and adhesive tape
- Higher risk craft tools inc scissors, strong glue, tools
- Wire, cord, rope, string or plastic ties (with the exception of electrical flexes which may be shortened if felt to pose a risk)
- Clingfilm, foil
- Pressurised aerosol containers
- Heating devices e.g. hair dryers, tongs or crimpers
- Glass, Tins or metal canisters
- Covert listening devices, recording equipment or transmitting devices, e.g. dictaphones or small stereo

Risk assessments and personalised care related to restricted items

Access to items will depend on many factors, some of which may be fixed and others subject to change. The risk assessment and ensuing management of access to security items should take a procedural and individualised approach, where possible in collaboration with the patient, which avoids the implementation of unreasoned blanket bans. For items that may be considered suitable only for restricted use, staff should complete a thorough risk assessment and provide the patient with a transparent rationale that explains the management outcome. A dynamic and personalised risk assessment considers:

1. **Personal risk:** individual's historical risk and current mental state
2. **Interpersonal risk:** direct risk to others- patients and staff
3. **Environmental risk:** ward dynamics; general service safety (level of security, rehabilitative/acute)
4. **A common sense consideration** of the item in question

Access to mobile phones and the internet.

Wards should provide personal access to the internet and mobile phones, particularly to communicate with friends and family. Restrictions on access should be individually justified and not be a blanket measure. Wards may provide non-camera phone handsets and arrange for safe charging of patients' electronic items (electrical leads can be a ligature risk), e.g. with short-lead chargers or charging in the nursing office).